NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN THYNNINAE.

V. Aeolothynnus multiguttatus Ashmead and Iswaroides koebelei Ashmead.

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(*Communicated by Dr. A. J. Nicholson.*)

(Eight Text-figures.)

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Synopsis.

A paratype male of *A. multiguttatus* is figured and the status of the genus is briefly discussed. Notes made on *I. koebelei* by Dr Karl V. Krombein are quoted. Both these species have been previously known to Australian workers only from original descriptions which are inadequate.

Acknowledgement.

This paper, which records essential information on the group, has been produced entirely from information given and a specimen sent by Dr Karl V. Krombein of the Entomology Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To Dr Krombein and to the United States National Museum authorities who allowed the paratype specimen of *Aeolothynnus multiguttatus* Ashmead to be sent to New Zealand for examination, I express my thanks.

The writer is indebted to Dr A. J. Nicholson, Chief of the Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, for communicating this paper for publication, and to Mr E. F. Riek and Dr P. B. Carne, also of the Division of Entomology, for careful and constructive criticism of the typescript.

Aeolothynnus multiguttatus Ashmead.

The genus *Aeolothynnus* was erected by Ashmead in 1903 with the genotype *A. multiguttatus*. The genus was then very poorly defined and has been frequently misinterpreted by subsequent workers. It is unfortunate that R. E. Turner did not see Ashmead's type material when he was working on the group. The "Genera Insectorum" is usually considered to be authoritative, and this fact has led to Turner's work of 1910 being accepted much more widely than is merited. His interpretation of this genus in both 1908 and 1910 was quite incorrect.

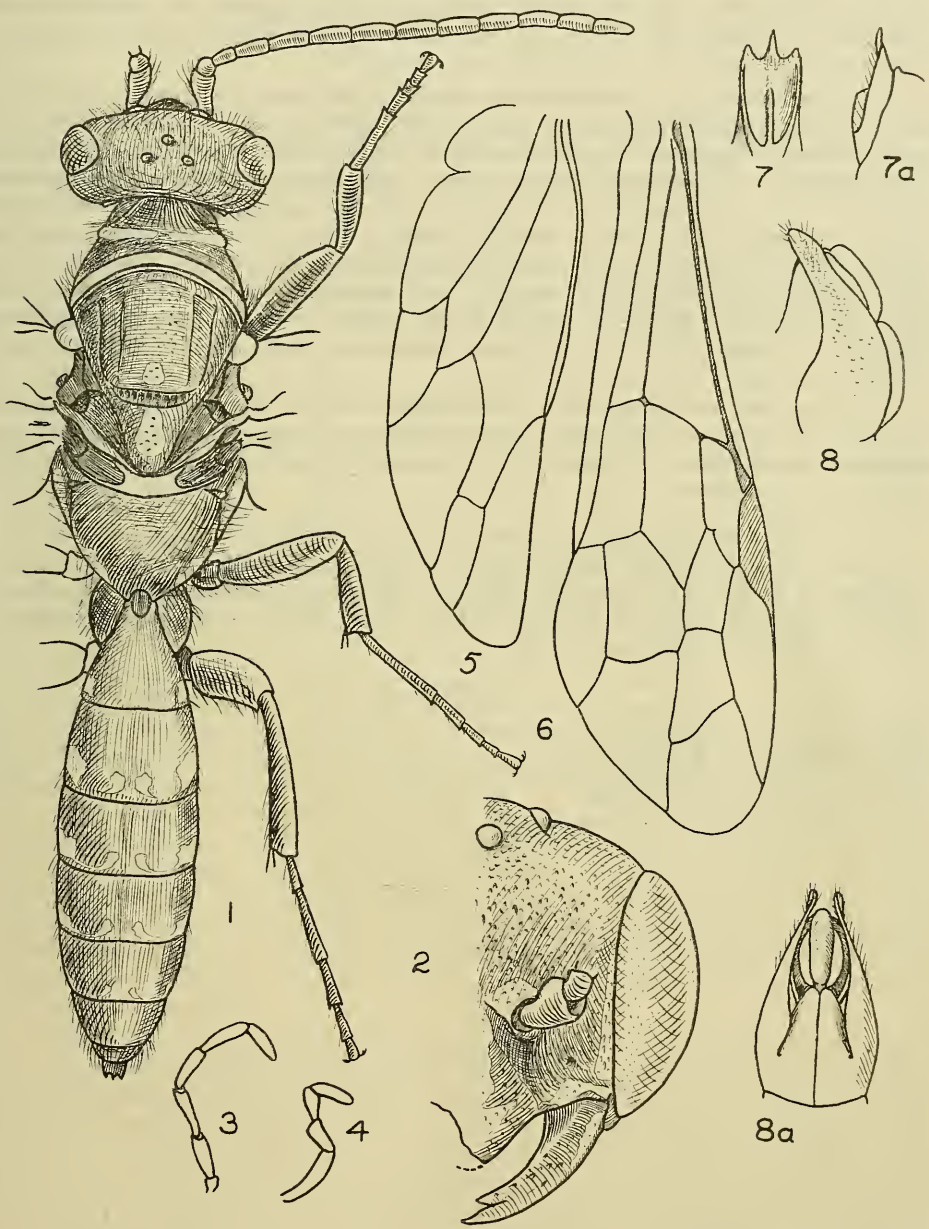
Rohwer (1910) published the first description of the genotype, Ashmead (1903) having given mere key distinctions. (Turner had considered the genotype undescribed, ignoring the description based on Ashmead's key and used the generic name, substituting a genotype of his own selection, *Thynnus cerceroides* Smith). Rohwer (1910) stated that *T. cerceroides* and *A. multiguttatus* were not congeneric and therefore the genus *Aeolothynnus* Turner was left without a name as that name was valid for the genotype *multiguttatus* of Ashmead. Rohwer (1910) proposed the name *Turnerella* for Turner's genus. However, this generic title was preoccupied, and both Turner (1911) and Rohwer (1910*a*) appreciated this at about the same time. Turner (1911) then proposed the name *Eurohweria* for his genus, but he was forestalled by Rohwer (1910*a*) who proposed the name *Thynnoturneria*.

The position then was that Turner's genus was *Thynnoturneria* while *Aeolothynnus* of Ashmead with the genotype *A. multiguttatus* stood.

In order to clarify Ashmead's genus, a paratype male was borrowed from the United States National Museum by the writer and is here illustrated. This specimen does not appear to be congeneric with any material collected by the writer, but doubt-

less will prove to be so with specimens in Australian collections. It is considered that the figures in this paper will prove sufficient for accurate generic determination.

The length of the paratype male is 7·5 mm.



Text-figs. 1-8.—*Aeolothynnus multiguttatus* Ashmead, male. 1, entire insect, dorsal; 2, head anterior; 3, maxillary palp; 4, labial palp; 5, hind wing; 6, fore wing; 7, hypopygium, ventral; 7A, hypopygium, lateral; 8, genitalia, lateral; 8A, genitalia, dorsal.

Iswaroides koebelei Ashmead.

In reply to a request that Ashmead's type should be examined, the following information was received from Dr Karl. V. Krombein:

"The male type of *Iswaroides koebelei* Ashm. runs to *Thynnoturneria* (= *Aeolothynnus* Turner not Ashmead) without question in Turner's key. The maxillary palpi are 6-segmented as you surmised. The basal joint is small and was not apparent until I had relaxed the specimen and moved the labial palpus which covered the basal part of the maxillary. The shape of the hypopygium and pygidium are consistent with *Thynnoturneria* males, and *koebelei* also has the curious sternal protuberances laterally on the third and fifth.

"The female allotype of *koebelei* lacks the transverse ridges on second tergum, but is nothing like a female *Ariphron* or *Tachynomyia*. Disregarding the characters of the second tergum in couplets 10–14 in Turner's key, this female runs to *Thynnoturneria*. The mouthparts are missing as Rohwer noted. The pygidium does not seem out of character for *Thynnoturneria*. Some additions and modifications of Rohwer's description of the female are as follows: width of head at apex a little more than half the greatest width; in addition to the humeral protuberances the pronotal disc has a low median protuberance at anterior margin; sixth sternum entirely smooth and with lateral hair tuft; fifth sternum smooth in middle, rugosely punctate laterally; pygidium obovate, widest about two-thirds the distance from base, smooth surface rather strongly convex."

In making the above statement, Dr Krombein was not working without reliable material of the genus *Thynnoturneria* as the writer had sent him specimens of this genus after seeing Turner's material. The position of *Iswaroides* must then be considered to be as follows:

Genus Iswaroides Ashmead, 1899. *J.N.Y. ent. soc.*, 7: 50.

Thynnus (*Aeolothynnus*) (part) Turner, 1908, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 33: 113.—*Aeolothynnus* Turner, 1910, *Gen. Ins.*, 105: 39.—*Turnerella* Rohwer, 1910, *Ent. News*, 21: 249.—*Thynnoturneria* Rohwer, 1910, *Ent. News*, 21: 474.—*Eurohweria* Turner, 1911, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (8), 8: 608.

References.

Ashmead, W. H., 1903.—*Canad. Ent.*, 35: 95-158.
Rohwer, S. A., 1910.—*Ent. News*, 21: 348-9.
————, 1910*a*.—*Ent. News*, 21: 474.
Turner, R. E., 1908.—Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 33: 113.
————, 1910.—*Gen. Ins.*, 105: 39.
————, 1911.—*Ann. Mag. nat. hist.*, (8), 8: 608.